

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1906.

PRINCESS AS MOTHER

Future Queen of Belgium Is
Model Royal Parent.

HEIRESS' ARRIVAL TIMELY

Whole Nation Rejoiced with the
Princess, Whose Heart Was Set on
a Girl—Came at Height of Season.
Event Announced by Post Cards—
How She Cares for Her Babies.

Correspondence of The Washington Herald.

Ostend, Belgium, Oct. 3.—In Ostend this year the greatest event of an eventful season was the birth to Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium of their first daughter. To the joy of all, the baby's birth took place in the height of the season. Its coming had been eagerly awaited. For a full month the news was expected every moment, and every strange sound which was heard in the air was taken to be made by the booming cannon which heralds a royal birth. Practical jokers took advantage of the people's expectancy, and a week before the baby came, telegrams to the governor of the neighboring district of Bruges announced the safe arrival of a princess. The thrones were covered with congratulatory addresses from high officials and from civic bodies, as well as a preliminary display of rejoicings with their full accompaniment of bands and cannon, flags and flowers.

Prince Albert of Belgium, the baby's father, though the father already of two sons as well as her presumptive to the Belgian throne, is much from his father's side, and the premature congratulations confused him, but the incident had no dampening effect on the people; it only led wise women to nod their heads and aver that the baby would surely be a princess, for they said, every one knows a girl takes longer in coming than a boy. As a matter of fact, the good women of Belgium wanted a girl, for they were convinced that their friend, the princess, wanted one—had she not been disappointed had she faltered her predictions and presented them with another baby prince instead. As it was they were as highly delighted when what they foretold came to pass at last.

Event Announced by Post Cards.
Not one had doubted how it would be. The baby was born at 3 in the morning; by breakfast time (and people breakfast at dawn in Belgium) the hawkers on the street were selling post cards with pictures on them of the infant shown in his nurse's arms on that same plaque. Dispatch could not have been more happily joined to intelligent anticipation.

The wife of the Belgian heir loves quietness, but she does not resent the watch which the people keep on her most intimate affairs. There is no such thing as prying where a princess in the direct line of a throne is concerned, and thrones have been lost and countries plunged into war before now because events were surrounded with privacy, when state custom and policy ordained there should be none. Statercraft, however, had little to say to the public interest in the newest royal birth; the two sons already born to the baby's parents rendered the coming of a third child a matter of small political importance; it was the popular affection for the baby's mother which made the coming of the little princess such a great event.

Princess' Mother Greatly Loved.
The baby's mother has long ago won herself into the hearts of the women of Belgium by her gentle womanliness, by what in days to come will be known as her motherliness, but which has not yet come to be so called because somehow her small, youthful personality makes her appear more in the light of a very kind, marvellously unselfish and deeply resourceful sister, a young sister whose wisdom and sagacity causes her to take and fill a place fitting for one older than herself, rather than in that of an august royal mother. All the women of the poorer classes know that Princess Elizabeth, as they call her—using her own name, which to them seems more personal than her official title—is the daughter of a great doctor. They believe, not unjustly, that with her father's kindness she has inherited some of his kindly, loving, magic, and they accept, with her help, her advice on recondite matters regarding infants' care, but all the time, even when they listen with awe to her instructions, there is found something of a protesting spirit mixed with their affection. They do not call her so, but they figure her to themselves in their minds as their little princess, the kind and wise motherly little princess whom they so love to think of with a little baby girl of her own in addition to her two fine boys!

Now the desire of princess and people is gratified, and the royal household has settled down again to its customary routine. Before that was possible there had, of course, to be a great official potter over the christening of the baby. Ministers of state had to be attended to on its birth (nominally within sight and call, but only nominally in these days), and special train loads of other ministers had to come for the registration of the event.

Registration Difficulties.
For that registration itself difficulties had to be coped with which kept the official at Ostend, great small, awake and troubled for a full week beforehand, while the newspapers chronicled their perplexity. Every baby's birth must be registered in a book of special form, kept in the record office of the commune. All men, even when babies, are equal before the eyes of the Belgian law, and this baby had to be registered in the same book as the other babies of the commune. In its proper place among the others, properly described as "a baby of the feminine sex," and with the proper name and description of its father added, he signing the record as witness of its correctness.

About the signing there was no difficulty. Royal persons are so mighty that they sign their Christian names alone, as if, even among royals, there were no other "Alberts" or "Georges" or "Adwards" than each particular one of them. Therefore, Prince Albert signed "Albert," and his signers took up less room than that of any other babies of the commune.

Not a man, official or journalist, was found daring enough to suggest that



Prince Charles of Belgium.

the list of titles should be abridged, and what would have been done if it had not been for the fact that the baby did not have some clever person suggested that an additional half dozen pages or so might be prepared, and inserted into the book, each inserted page being duly attested, as being properly inserted, by a judge's signature. This was done, and the birth of Her Royal Highness Marie Jose Charlotte Henriette Sophie, Princess of Belgium, Duchess of Bavaria, is fully and legally entered in the records of Ostend, as are the births of those other Royal Highnesses, her little brothers, Leopold and Charles, in the civic registers of Brussels.

People Like the Children.
They are fine children, these little Belgian royals, and they also are dear to the Belgian people. The Belgians are a loyal people, but their loyalty was not made for show; they neither bow themselves double when they speak to a royal personage, nor stop and yell when they see one in the street. It would, indeed, be



Prince Leopold of Belgium.

particularly irksome for them if they had any such custom, for the Royal personages of this small country love to frequent places crowded by people, and to come and go as others do. The Belgians pride themselves on this unfettered movement, and while the people of other kingdoms make a great point of flourishing hats and handkerchiefs at kings and princes (obliging kings and princes to an almost perpetual hat lifting, in return, whenever the set foot out of doors) the Belgians pride themselves on "respecting the incognito" of their royals. Theirs is, in reality, the more courteous and kindly proceeding, and one consequence of it is that the Princess (Albert and her little toddlers can and do take their walks abroad in the simplest manner, enjoying their lovely parks and avenues of Brussels, and the broad sands of Ostend with untroubled freedom. The courtesy of the people goes further, indeed, for while there is no apparent edging away in contrast to other countries, there is not the least crowding about the spot where the royal children play.

I do not think it is the glamor which surrounds royalty as much as the real affection, the sense that the little boys are "our princes" which makes every one look with particular kindness on the baby who is the daughter of a great doctor. They believe, not unjustly, that with her father's kindness she has inherited some of his kindly, loving, magic, and they accept, with her help, her advice on recondite matters regarding infants' care, but all the time, even when they listen with awe to her instructions, there is found something of a protesting spirit mixed with their affection. They do not call her so, but they figure her to themselves in their minds as their little princess, the kind and wise motherly little princess whom they so love to think of with a little baby girl of her own in addition to her two fine boys!

Now the desire of princess and people is gratified, and the royal household has settled down again to its customary routine. Before that was possible there had, of course, to be a great official potter over the christening of the baby. Ministers of state had to be attended to on its birth (nominally within sight and call, but only nominally in these days), and special train loads of other ministers had to come for the registration of the event.

Registration Difficulties.
For that registration itself difficulties had to be coped with which kept the official at Ostend, great small, awake and troubled for a full week beforehand, while the newspapers chronicled their perplexity. Every baby's birth must be registered in a book of special form, kept in the record office of the commune. All men, even when babies, are equal before the eyes of the Belgian law, and this baby had to be registered in the same book as the other babies of the commune. In its proper place among the others, properly described as "a baby of the feminine sex," and with the proper name and description of its father added, he signing the record as witness of its correctness.

About the signing there was no difficulty. Royal persons are so mighty that they sign their Christian names alone, as if, even among royals, there were no other "Alberts" or "Georges" or "Adwards" than each particular one of them. Therefore, Prince Albert signed "Albert," and his signers took up less room than that of any other babies of the commune.

Not a man, official or journalist, was found daring enough to suggest that

realizes that if there are immense possibilities for happiness in a prince's life, there are also shadows hanging over it more heavy than those which threaten lesser men. Both in public and in private life the parents of these little princes are above reproach. Each of them is devoted to duty; each of them strives honestly and seriously to fill the day with good work, and yet one sees the glad play of their tiny children surrounded with precautions against unknown danger for which between themselves alone cannot account. Princess Albert loves the Belgians; she knows they hold her in affection, and assuredly she has no fear of any of them; yet her motherly precaution, even in their play out of doors in crowded places, causes her to draw the two boys who stand in the succession to the throne as far apart as may be without altogether separating them—and it is much the same within their home itself. Can it be that she dreads that some mad anarchist hand, reckless of the parents' good or of the children's innocence, should cast a shadow on a visit to their grandmother at her country chateau, and Prince Leopold, the elder, went one day before his brother, Prince Charles.

For themselves their story is quickly told. They are intelligent, docile little children. Prince Leopold is graver than his brother, sedately like his conscientious father, while Prince Charles, the younger, is a greater romp, and full of more ready laughter. They have the long limbs of their father, while in their faces the soft Bavarian looks of their mother are clearly shown.

JOHN DE COURCY MAC DONNELL.

INSIGNIA FOR SOCIALISTS.

Distance for Decorations Conquered by French Members of Party.
Paris, Oct. 12.—Heretofore it has been generally assumed that socialists had a horror of decorations. But a section of those who profess the faith here have conquered their distaste. Prominent among them is Citizen Camille, who is the inventor of a socialist decoration which he described as the "Insignia of the Party."

This decoration, which has been approved by the united federations and the delegations of the international committee, is composed of a disc of white metal mounted like a button. The name of the socialist party is engraved on a sun placed at the extreme end of the medal. The rays of this international sun illuminate a terrestrial globe, which bears the words, "International, Ouvre!"

The price of this socialist decoration is within the reach of all members of the faith.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP SOUGHT.

Kaiser May Send Relative to Court of St. James.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Several important changes may be made in the personnel of the German Embassy in London early in the new year, and that these may be marked by influences which should establish much closer social, as distinct from merely political, relations between the British and German courts, the name of a very prominent German, related to both the King and the Kaiser, is being mentioned as a possible new ambassador, together with that of a well-known German nobleman as secretary to the embassy; but nothing is likely to be settled for some weeks.

PLAN REFUGE IN PALESTINE.

Zionists Will Send Orphans from Russian Poland There.

London, Oct. 12.—The Zionists are contemplating a somewhat novel form of Jewish relief. At the time of the great Russian massacres last November, they raised a fund for the assistance of the victims, but instead of sending the money to Russia, they have decided to use it for the foundation of a hospital at Palestine, where the orphans from Russian Poland will be sent. Up to now these children have been taken charge of by Jewish committees in England, and on the continent, while many have been sent to the Jews in America.

GERMANS SEEK CLOSER UNION.

Willing to Cede Portion of Dalmatia to Italy Is Reported.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Germany is endeavoring to induce Italy to renew the triple alliance on a basis of closer union than before. Rumors of a promise to cede a portion of Dalmatia in return for such an alliance are in circulation in connection with the German foreign minister's coming visit, first to Austria and later to Italy.

MAKE PETROLEUM FROM TAR.

Swedish Engineers Plan to Sell Discovery to Rockefeller.

London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Copenhagen says that two Swedish engineers have invented a method of making petroleum from tar. It is stated that John D. Rockefeller tends to buy the invention. He made an appointment for his representatives to meet the inventors in Paris, where the representatives arrived yesterday.

MADHOUSE NEWSPAPER.

Inmates of Largest Asylum in the World as Editors.

Vienna, Oct. 12.—The inmates of the new insane asylum at Mauerfeld, the largest madhouse in the world, have started a newspaper. The first number proudly declares that it is published "by the mad for the mad." Nevertheless the contents are astonishingly sane, more so than the contents of some nonsensical publications.

Japan Withdraws Forces.

Tokyo, Oct. 12.—The Japanese forces in Manchuria and Korea will within a short time be reduced one-half. A division from each army will be withdrawn and added to the home army. The latter will then consist of eighteen divisions and the guards' regiments. This is in accordance with the new programme for the increase of the army.

Witte Feels Terrorists.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Numerous letters, written by terrorists, threatening the life of former Premier Witte, if he returns to Russia, are published here. In some circles this is taken to indicate the failure of the count to return to his native land from his travels on the continent.

Source of Supplies.

From the Chicago News.
"I don't see why you women are always talking scandal," growled Bliffkins. "We never talk it." "Of course not," snarled Mrs. Bliffkins. "You simply furnish the material."

BUILDING INLAND SEA

Colorado River Rapidly Filling
Salton Sink.

COURSE OF STREAM CHANGED

Instead of Emptying Into the Pacific
Ocean, As It Once Did, This Great
River Now Flows Into a Populous
Valley—Efforts to Bring River Into
Original Course So Far a Failure.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 9.—An engineering task of more than ordinary interest and difficulty is that of attempting to restore the course of the Colorado River, which no longer empties into the Pacific Ocean, but has leaped its banks and is building an inland sea of its own in the Salton Sink of Southern California.

Great hydrographic engineers, backed by unlimited resources, are straining every fiber in a heroic effort to turn the river back into the natural bed of the waterway, but they have only a fighting chance for success. Failure will drive from one of the most fertile valleys of the world 8,000 prosperous farmers, whose crops and homes will be submerged under a sheet of water that will have no outlet and rival the great Salt Lake of Utah. This new inland sea already stretches over 330 square miles of territory, and is advancing toward the higher levels at the rate of a foot a day, while in the direction of the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were spent on the canal by private individuals. It is the intention of the United States government to acquire the salt lands of the Mexican province known as Lower California, and then turned northward toward Imperial Valley, which occupies the wedge-shaped tract between the Colorado River and the Colorado Mountains, and the Colorado River, one of the longest in the world, measuring 1,630 miles, jumped its banks a few miles south of the international boundary line between California and Mexico at a dam that had been built by commercial enterprises in order to harness the river for irrigation purposes. Several million dollars were